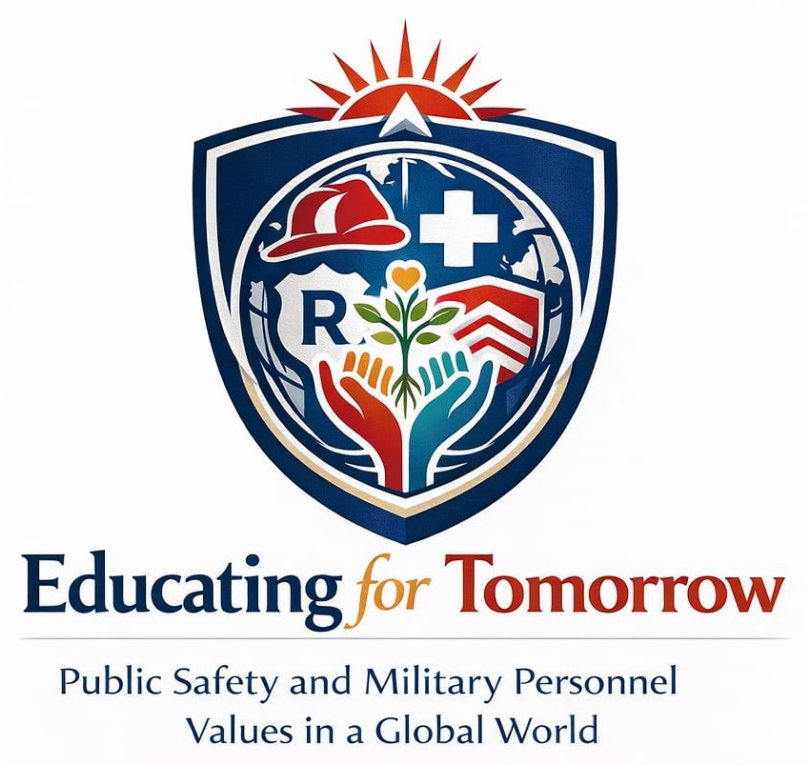



# Conference Proceedings

## Educating for Tomorrow: Public Safety and Military Personnel Values in a Global World

Proceedings of the First International Conference, June 12, 2026

Hosted by Thompson Rivers University, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, and online

Edited by Oleksandr Kondrashov on behalf of the Organizing Committee

*October 2026*

# About These Proceedings

These proceedings collect the abstracts accepted for the first Educating for Tomorrow: Public Safety and Military Personnel Values in a Global World conference, a free, open-access international conference held online on June 12, 2026, and hosted by Thompson Rivers University. They are part of the Educating for Tomorrow conference series, which also includes Ukrainian Values in a Global World and Social Work and Social Development Values in a Global World.

Every abstract submitted through the conference form appears exactly as its author submitted it; only line breaks inside sentences and titles or author lines typed again inside the abstract box were removed, and titles typed in capital letters are set in ordinary capitals for easier reading. Abstracts received by email are printed as received.

Conference organizers: Project Resilience 911, DROKACADEMY, the CCC Research Center at Thompson Rivers University, Thompson Rivers University, Odesa National Maritime University, the Danube Institute of the National University “Odesa Maritime Academy”, and Cherkasy State Technological University.

## How to Cite

Kondrashov, O. (Ed.). (2026). Educating for Tomorrow: Public safety and military personnel values in a global world. Proceedings of the first international conference, June 12, 2026. Thompson Rivers University.

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## Acknowledging the Land

Thompson Rivers University, which hosted this conference, is located on the traditional and unceded territory of Tk’emlúps te Secwépemc, within Secwépemcúlecw, the traditional lands of the Secwépemc people. Participants joined online from Canada, Ukraine, the United States, India and beyond, and we invite each reader to learn the history of the land where they live and work.

## Publication Ethics

These proceedings were peer reviewed internally by the Organizing Committee.

Authors retain full responsibility for the accuracy of their content, data, citations and wording.

Submitters confirmed that their materials are original and free from plagiarism.

The editorial team limits its changes to layout and formatting. Abstract text is published exactly as the authors submitted it, without proofreading or rewriting, so that each author's words remain their own.

Opinions expressed are the authors' own and not necessarily those of the organizers.

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# Introduction

Educating for Tomorrow: Public Safety and Military Personnel Values in a Global World brings together public safety personnel, military members and veterans, educators, researchers, students, and community partners from Canada, Ukraine, the United States, and around the world to explore the values that sustain those who serve. The conference is free and open to all, delivered live via Zoom, with all accepted abstracts published in these proceedings.

Conference themes: International First Response and Global Emergency Development; Identity, Culture, Family, and Intergenerational Wellbeing; Civil Society Development and Community Partnerships; Public Personnel and Military Policy and Practice; and Future Challenges for Public Safety and Military Personnel.

With appreciation,

Sasha, Dr. Oleksandr Kondrashov, on behalf of the Organizing Committee

# Programme

Friday, June 12, 2026. Times are Pacific Time; Kyiv time is ten hours later.

### Table 1. Conference programme

| Time | Programme |
|---|---|
| **8:00 to 9:00 a.m.** | Opening ceremony and welcoming words |
| **9:00 to 10:00 a.m.** | Canadian voices: keynotes by Ngaire Abernethy, and by Constable Amanda Conway and Dr. Oleksandr Kondrashov |
| **10:00 to 10:30 a.m.** | United States keynote: Dr. Heather Persellin-Deere |
| **10:30 to 11:00 a.m.** | Ukrainian keynote: Dr. Tetyana Podkupko |
| **11:00 to 11:15 a.m.** | Break |
| **11:15 a.m. to 12:55 p.m.** | Global voices: six-minute presentations |
| **12:55 to 1:30 p.m.** | Closing reflection and integration |

# Keynote Presentations

## 1. Bring in the Dogs - CISM and Canine-Assisted Crisis Response

**Author:** Ngaire Abernethy, CAASW

**Affiliation:** PATDogs

**Country:** Canada

Hobfoll et al describe five essential elements of immediate and mid-term mass trauma intervention (Hobfoll et al, 2007) which include

- Sense of Safety
- Calming
- Sense of Self-Efficacy
- Connectedness
- HOPE

The Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) model developed by Mitchell and Everly (1992) provides a helpful framework to meet the needs of public safety personnel who have experienced critical incidents. To be effective, a CISM response must be facilitated by a mental health professional who is familiar with the unique needs of public safety professions and include trained peer supporters. Canine-assisted crisis response introduces another team player to the CISM response. Highly trained and certified teams of volunteer handlers and their canine partners address the principles of intervention identified by Hobfoll and can enhance the CISM process in several ways. This presentation will describe the benefits of including canine-assisted crisis response into CISM responses as well as some of the considerations and challenges in doing so.

Organizations which provide critical incident response support to public safety personnel will benefit from creating partnerships with existing volunteer therapy dog groups to develop this capacity within their communities.

## 2. The Human Behind the Uniform: Introducing the F*O*R*C*E*S*+ Framework for Naming, Researching, and Caring for Canada's Public Safety and Military Personnel

**Speakers:** Constable Amanda Conway and Dr. Oleksandr (Sasha) Kondrashov

**Affiliation:** Brandon Police Service, Canada; Thompson Rivers University and DROKACADEMY, Canada

This keynote introduces the F*O*R*C*E*S*+ framework, an inclusive taxonomy for naming the full spectrum of Canadian public safety and military personnel whose work routinely exposes them to potentially traumatic events. Existing frameworks leave entire populations of those who serve unnamed and therefore unstudied, unsupported, and unprotected in research, policy, and peer support infrastructure. F*O*R*C*E*S*+ responds to that documented gap.

Methods and approach. The framework was built through three integrated sources: peer-reviewed Canadian and UK research from the past decade, the academic-practitioner co-teaching dialogue of SOCW 4900, and listening to the F*O*R*C*E*S* personnel themselves, in classrooms, peer support circles, and the quiet conversations that never make it into any database.

Key findings and contributions. F*O*R*C*E*S* names six occupational populations: Firefighters and Emergency Rescue Workers; Officers of Law, Border, and Corrections; Rescue and Maritime Safety Personnel; Combat and Armed Forces Personnel; Emergency Medical and Dispatch Professionals; and Social, Spiritual, and Conservation Safety Professionals. The + extension formally names two populations rendered invisible in every existing framework: therapy animal teams and situational first responders. The framework draws on three scholarly traditions: the Canadian public safety personnel mental health literature, the Social G*R*A*C*E*S* framework family, and the international military mental health tradition. As a naming and organizational tool, it creates the conditions for these populations to be included in research, policy, peer support infrastructure, and legislative frameworks they have historically been left outside of.

Significance for the conference. F*O*R*C*E*S*+ is a Canadian framework offered into a global conversation. Naming who we serve is the prerequisite for educating for tomorrow.

### 3. Silence, Stigma, and Survival: Lessons from a Soldier's Suicide Attempt

**Author:** Dr. Heather Persellin-Deere

**Affiliation:** University of Kentucky

**Country:** USA

Suicide remains a significant concern among military personnel, underscoring the need for continued efforts to understand and address the factors that contribute to suicide risk. Compounding the problem is the extreme stigma surrounding suicide and mental health needs for military personnel and their families. This presentation examines lessons learned from the suicide attempt of a National Guard soldier, highlighting the need for proactive, comprehensive mental health support within military systems and the challenges service members may encounter when accessing care and ongoing support following a suicide attempt. The presentation will briefly address the often-overlooked effects of a suicide attempt on family members and the importance of providing support for the entire family system.

Drawing from the experiences following a soldier's suicide attempt, this presentation explores the support needs of both the soldier and their family during recovery. Emphasis is placed on crisis management, access to mental health services, and the critical role of family support in promoting healing and long-term well-being. The presentation also examines the challenges associated with inadequate support and stigmatizing responses within military systems, highlighting opportunities to strengthen post-attempt care and recovery for service members and their families.

Attendees will leave with a greater appreciation for the complexity of suicide risk among military personnel and an understanding of the practical needs of military members and their families following a suicide attempt. By centering the lived experience of one soldier and his family, this presentation offers meaningful insights for social workers, mental health professionals, educators, military leaders, and others committed to supporting the well-being of service members.

## 4. Inclusion through culture: the role of Ukrainian traditional practices in the socialization of youth with disabilities

**Author:** Tetyana Podkupko

**Affiliation:** Odesa National Medical University

**Country:** Ukraine

In the context of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the country has experienced significant losses, both physical and moral-ethical. A considerable number of specialists from various professional fields have left the country, and many families have been forced to relocate in order to protect their children. Under these circumstances, the preservation of Ukrainian identity and the socialization of persons with disabilities have become issues of critical importance.

The preservation of cultural identity in times of crisis relies on three key psychological mechanisms. First, cultural memory performs a stabilizing function: engagement in traditional practices such as pysanka, folk art, and seasonal celebrations: creates a sense of generational continuity, while ritual itself becomes an “anchor” that reduces anxiety. Second, symbolic self-identification through language, folk art, and festive traditions enables individuals to perceive themselves as part of a broader community regardless of physical limitations. Third, positive social interaction within a shared cultural space helps erase the divide between “special” and neurotypical participants, fostering an experience of equality and inclusion.

A practical embodiment of these mechanisms can be seen in the activities of the student scientific society Via scientorum at the Department of Social Sciences of Odesa National Medical University, which has established systematic cooperation with the NGO Special Children.

Effective communication strategies include blended formats (offline activities combined with platforms such as Zoom and Kahoot!), art-therapeutic methods, and family-based transmission of traditions, all of which help maintain a connection to cultural heritage even for children experiencing forced migration.

Cultural belonging serves as a vital resource for resilience, emotional stability, and social integration. The experience of Via scientorum demonstrates that the university community can become a genuine agent of inclusive cultural policy, while traditional

Ukrainian practices can function as an effective instrument for the socialization of young people with disabilities even under conditions of prolonged wartime instability.

# Accepted Abstracts

*Abstracts submitted through the conference form, printed exactly as submitted.*

## 5. The Historical Evolution of International Maritime Rescue Operations and Their Impact on Modern Safety Standards

**Author:** Lilia Tsyganenko

**Co-author:** Alexander Lebedenko

**Affiliation:** Danube Institute of the National University “Odesa Maritime Academy” (Izmail, Ukraine)

**Country:** Ukraine

Examines the historical evolution of international maritime rescue operations and the ways in which major disasters shaped safety standards. Early rescue systems in Europe emerged as local initiatives, supported by lighthouse networks and the first specialized organizations. However, the absence of unified rules limited the effectiveness of rescue efforts. The sinking of the Titanic in 1912 exposed critical systemic weaknesses and led to the adoption of the first SOLAS Convention, which introduced common requirements for ship equipment, crew training, and communication procedures.

Throughout the twentieth century, new accidents continued to reveal structural gaps in maritime safety. Disasters such as Amoco Cadiz, Herald of Free Enterprise, Scandinavian Star, and Estonia demonstrated that national measures were insufficient for a globalized maritime environment. Their consequences contributed to the development of the ISM Code, the strengthening of SOLAS provisions, and the expansion of international cooperation. The creation of the IMO in 1948, the SAR Convention of 1979, and the introduction of GMDSS in the 1990s formed the core of the international rescue system.

Historical experience also transformed the training of maritime personnel. SOLAS, STCW, and subsequent amendments made safety education mandatory and standardized, turning maritime academies into key institutions for transmitting accumulated knowledge and shaping a global safety culture.

Today, maritime safety faces new challenges. Climate change increases the frequency of storms and expands navigation into previously inaccessible regions. Digitalization and automation create new vulnerabilities, including cyber risks and failures of critical systems. Large-scale operations to rescue migrants in the Mediterranean highlight the need for flexible international mechanisms of emergency response. Environmental threats, including tanker accidents and marine pollution, further reinforce the importance of updated global regulations.

Taken together, these developments show that maritime safety is a dynamic field shaped by past experience and emerging risks. The historical trajectory of rescue practices provides a framework for evaluating current standards and for designing more adaptive and resilient approaches. Understanding this evolution is essential for preparing maritime professionals and for ensuring that global safety mechanisms remain effective in an increasingly complex environment.

## 6. Environmental Risks in the Danube–Black Sea River–Sea Corridor: Education and Training for Public Safety and Maritime Resilience

**Author:** Dr. Nataliia Tiron-Vorobiova

**Affiliation:** Danube Institute of National University "Odesa Maritime Academy"

**Country:** Ukraine

The Danube–Black Sea river–sea corridor is a critical trans-boundary transport and ecological system where inland waterways, maritime routes, and coastal environments interact under highly variable environmental conditions. This region is increasingly exposed to environmental risks, including accidental pollution events, microbial and nutrient contamination, harmful algal blooms, and the spread of invasive species via ballast water transfer. These challenges directly affect ecosystem stability, port operations, and public safety in adjacent coastal and riverine communities.

This contribution aims to highlight the role of education and training in strengthening environmental risk awareness and emergency preparedness in the Danube–Black Sea corridor. The presentation focuses on how structured training approaches for maritime personnel, port operators, and waterway stakeholders can improve response capacity to environmental incidents and reduce the impact of unexpected ecological disturbances.

The proposed approach is based on an interdisciplinary perspective combining environmental risk assessment, maritime safety principles, and applied training methodologies. Particular attention is given to scenario-based learning, integration of environmental monitoring data, and the use of digital tools for situational awareness and decision support in emergency contexts.

The expected outcome is a conceptual framework for environmental risk education that supports proactive preparedness, enhances cross-sector cooperation, and strengthens resilience in waterborne transport systems. This includes improved coordination between scientific institutions, maritime authorities, and operational stakeholders.

By linking environmental science with public safety training, this contribution demonstrates how targeted educational strategies can contribute to safer, more resilient, and environmentally responsible management of the Danube–Black Sea river–sea corridor.

## 7. Formation of Professional Psychological Resilience of Future Maritime Transport Specialists through Basic Military Training

**Author:** Olena Soroka

**Affiliation:** Danube Institute of the National University "Odessa Maritime Academy"

**Country:** Ukraine

Modern security challenges caused by the full-scale aggression against Ukraine necessitate a rethinking of Basic Military Training (BMT) in higher education. For future maritime specialists, this requires integrating military-applied, professional, and psychological components to ensure readiness for extreme situations. Psychological training acts as a core component of BMT, fostering resilience, self-regulation, and team interaction. This is critical for maritime students who operate in high-risk, isolated, and multinational environments.

This study substantiates the psychological training structure at the Danube Institute of the National University "Odessa Maritime Academy." The process is viewed as a targeted formation of mental resilience through three key components:

Cognitive Component: Implemented through psychoeducational sessions and scenario modeling. Students learn to recognize acute stress reactions, trauma mechanisms, and

cognitive distortions. A key focus is cognitive reappraisal—transforming threat perception from destructive to constructive, enhancing critical thinking and psychological literacy.

Emotional-Volitional Component: Aimed at maintaining internal balance under intense loads. It utilizes self-regulation techniques (box breathing, muscle relaxation, grounding) and simulation exercises to build emotional endurance. Volitional qualities are developed through goal-setting and reflective analysis of personal reactions.

Behavioral Component: Focuses on practicing action algorithms in simulated crises. Through role-playing and tactical exercises with time deficits, students automate constructive response models, clear communication, and leadership skills. This ensures coordinated team interaction and reduces emotional disorganization.

The effectiveness is enhanced by integrating innovative methods: crisis psychology, debriefing, peer-to-peer support, and digital simulators. This systematic approach ensures a culture of psychological literacy and removes the stigma of seeking help.

In conclusion, psychological training within BMT is a strategic necessity for maritime education. The implemented model creates resilient specialists capable of maintaining mental health and professional efficiency amidst modern security threats.

This presentation explores the integration of military training and psychological resilience in the maritime curriculum under modern security challenges.

## 8. Safety Assessment of Cultural and Intergenerational Wellbeing of Seafarers

**Author:** Vasyl Zheliaskov
**Affiliation:** Danube Institute of the Nartional University "Odesa Maritime Academy"
**Country:** Ukraine

The welfare of seafarers is a complex system that combines the cultural diversity of crews and the interaction of different generations in conditions of isolation. In the modern maritime industry, these factors directly affect the safety of the ship, the psychological health of the crew and the long-term retention of personnel. Working in multinational crews creates a unique environment where cultural competence becomes a critical skill.

Creating an atmosphere where every sailor, regardless of nationality, feels safe and respected, reduces the risk of stress and conflicts. Language differences and cultural misunderstandings can lead to isolation or mistakes at work, which negatively affects mental health. Shared leisure time and celebration of various cultural traditions on board strengthen team spirit and reduce feelings of loneliness.

Differences in values and approaches between older and younger sailors can be both a source of tension and a resource for development. Experienced officers often value discipline and hierarchy, while young specialists are more focused on technology and work-life balance. Older generations may be less likely to admit psychological problems, while young sailors are more likely to seek support and openly talk about burnout. Constant access to the Internet allows young sailors to stay in touch with their families, which helps them, but sometimes creates a “double life”, making it difficult to integrate into the life of the crew.

To maintain general well-being, modern companies implement complex measures:

- connecting with home: providing high-speed Internet and supporting sailors' families are considered fundamental aspects of “human sustainability”.
- soft skills training: cross-cultural communication and stress management programs help smooth out conflicts between generations and cultures.

Based on the analysis of cultural and intergenerational aspects, the following key conclusions can be drawn regarding the well-being of seafarers: in multinational crews, psychological comfort is directly correlated with maritime safety. Companies that invest in cultural literacy and an inclusive environment have fewer conflicts and errors caused by the “human factor.”

## 9. Intercultural Radiocommunication and Safety of Seafarers

**Author:** Yurii Ryzhkov

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**Country:** Ukraine

Intercultural radio communication is a critical factor in the safety of sailors, since more than 80% of marine accidents are caused by the human factor, a significant part of which is associated with misunderstandings in multinational crews. Effective

communication at sea requires not only English, but also cross-cultural competence for the correct interpretation of signals and instructions.

Under the GMDSS, all passenger ships and all cargo ships over 300 gross tonnage on international voyages have to carry specified terrestrial and satellite radiocommunications equipment for sending and receiving distress alerts and maritime safety information, as well as for general communications. The regulations governing the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System are contained in chapter IV of SOLAS, 1974.

Ship radiocommunications entered a new era on 1 February 1999 with the full implementation of the, an integrated communications system using satellite and terrestrial radiocommunication systems.

Key aspects of intercultural radio communication Standardization:

- to minimize language barriers, the International Maritime Organization developed Standard Maritime Communication Phrases;
- they use simplified English and are mandatory for officers on watch. Global GMDSS System: this is an automated security system that uses satellite and terrestrial radio communications to transmit distress signals, which reduces reliance on purely voice communication in critical situations.

In some cultures, direct and official instructions are adopted, which sailors from other cultures may perceive as excessively strict. Attitudes toward authority affect how sailors confirm receipt of commands or whether they decide to ask again if something is not clear.

To ensure security, communicators must adhere to five principles: Conciseness, Clarity, Confidence, Control, and Capability.

Effective intercultural communication not only prevents collisions, but also reduces the level of social isolation on board, which directly affects the mental health of the crew. Insufficient language training often forces sailors to limit communication to a narrow circle of compatriots, which can lead to conflicts and a decrease in the coordination of work in emergency situations.

## 10. Professional English Instruction as a Tool for Building Socio-Linguistic Competence-Based Resilience in Future Marine Engineers

**Author:** Olha Demchenko

**Affiliation:** The Danube Institute of the National University "Odessa Maritime Academy"

**Country:** Ukraine

Maritime English is a critical instrument of safety. Approximately 80% of maritime accidents result from human error, with nearly half tied to inadequate communication. In high-risk, multilingual environments, resilience is defined as the ability of crews to maintain system functionality under disruption. For marine engineers, this depends on effective communication and situation assessment, forming socio-linguistic competence-based resilience.

English proficiency correlates with fewer breakdowns and better crisis management. Socio-linguistic gaps (accents, pragmatic misuse) often outweigh technical incompetence in impact on performance. Pragmatic failures undermine risk communication and escalate safety risks.

Resilience skills (coordination, flexibility, and sense-making) are developed through simulator-based training. For engineers, critical thinking is central to diagnosing faults and making rapid decisions, integrated with Standard Marine Communication Phrases (SMCP). Poor sense-making allows dangerous situations to escalate, emphasizing the need for training that supports situational awareness.

Building resilience correlates with STCW Code Tables A-III/1, A-III/2. Professional English instruction ensures: technical documentation (ability to act promptly under emergency conditions), core communication (clear internal exchange (engine room commands) and external emergency messaging), engine room management & adaptability: Effective interaction within multinational crews using English as the working language.

Instructional approaches. To build professional resilience, the following methods are essential:

- Task-based design: Balancing receptive and productive skills for real-life contexts.

- Technology & gamification: Moodle-based tools and interactive quizzes enhance motivation and terminological mastery.
- Callan method: Significantly improves communicative speed and fluency compared to traditional teaching.
- Simulation training: Scenarios and emergency drills strengthen real-world crisis response and psychological readiness.

Marine engineer resilience is the capacity to preserve technical functionality through collective action and critical thinking. Socio-linguistic training acts as a strategic mechanism to mitigate human-element risks. Effective programs must be needs-based, technology-supported, and tightly integrated with the intercultural realities of global maritime operations.

## 11. Interactive Platforms and Mobile Applications as Means of Intensifying Training of Future Specialists in Transport Technologies

**Author:** Svitlana Chyzh

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**Country:** Ukraine

UDC: 378.937

One of the key areas of professional training of future specialists in the field of transport technologies is its adaptation to international standards and requirements. In particular, the Danube Institute of the National University “Odesa Maritime Academy” trains bachelors in the specialty J5 Sea and inland water transport, specialization J5.05 Transport technologies in sea and inland water transport. The main goal of the educational and professional program is to train specialists who are competitive in the modern labor market and are able to solve practical problems, professional tasks and duties of an applied nature in the field of transport technologies in maritime and inland waterway transport, including in accordance with the modern requirements of International Maritime and European legislation regarding the implementation of activities in maritime and inland international waterways [2].

The improvement of linguistic training in higher education institutions today is inextricably linked to the concept of m-learning (mobile learning), which ensures flexibility and continuity of the educational process. As noted by O. Danylchuk, the use of

mobile applications (Duolingo, Babbel, Memrise) allows students to activate their independent work due to adaptive artificial intelligence algorithms that adjust the complexity of exercises to the level of knowledge of a particular user [1].

An additional factor in improving the learning process is the use of cloud services for collaboration. This allows for cooperative learning, where students work on solving professionally-oriented cases in real time, regardless of their physical location. Thus, multimedia platforms become not just a means of transmitting information, but a full-fledged tool for social interaction within the educational process.

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## 12. Intergenerational Identity, Culture, Family, and Relationship Building

**Author:** Liudmila Turlak

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**Country:** Ukraine

Intergenerational identity develops through both personal experience and inherited meanings. Across generations, identity becomes a shared narrative that helps individuals feel continuity and belonging, rather than a private opinion (1).

Culture provides symbols and practices as well as cultural meanings are continually negotiated. Younger generations may reinterpret traditions to fit contemporary realities, while older generations may emphasize preservation, leading either to cooperation or to tension within the family system (3).

Family is one of the crucial environments for intergenerational communication, transfer of emotional and practical support. When family members maintain respectful dialogue, they can adjust expectations, share responsibilities, and reduce misunderstandings.

Such relationship quality matters especially in culturally diverse societies, where communication styles and family roles may differ (2).

Intergenerational interaction also depends on broader social networks and cultural context. Research suggests that intergenerational ties are not identical everywhere: the roles of mothers, grandparents, and children can be influenced by social structures and cultural norms. As a result, successful interaction often requires both empathy and a shared understanding of how support should be expressed (3).

Ultimately, identity, culture, and family form a system of meaning that can either strengthen cohesion or contribute to conflict. Constructive intergenerational engagement—based on listening, respect, and negotiation—helps keep cultural traditions relevant while supporting personal growth (1,3).

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## 13. Psychological Resilience and the Values of Service Among Ukrainian Healthcare Workers During Wartime

**Author:** Iryna Druzhkova

**Affiliation:** Odessa National medical University

**Country:** Ukraine

The full-scale war in Ukraine has created unprecedented psychological and professional challenges for healthcare workers, who continue to provide medical care under conditions of constant stress, uncertainty, emotional exhaustion, and personal risk. In

this context, the values traditionally associated with service professions — responsibility, compassion, resilience, duty, sacrifice, and solidarity — have become essential psychological resources that support both professional functioning and social stability.

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between psychological resilience and the values of service among Ukrainian healthcare workers during wartime. The study examines how professional identity, ethical commitment, and value-based motivation contribute to maintaining emotional stability, adaptive coping, and continued professional engagement in crisis conditions.

The research is based on an interdisciplinary analytical approach that combines psychological, social, and organizational perspectives. The study draws upon contemporary theories of resilience, stress adaptation, professional identity, and value-oriented behavior in helping professions. Particular attention is given to the Ukrainian wartime experience, where healthcare professionals simultaneously perform medical, humanitarian, and psychological support functions within highly unstable environments.

The findings indicate that values of service act not only as ethical principles but also as important protective psychological factors that strengthen resilience and reduce the destructive effects of chronic stress. Professional solidarity, a sense of social mission, and commitment to patient care contribute to emotional endurance and adaptive coping even in prolonged crisis conditions. At the same time, the study highlights significant risks of emotional burnout, moral exhaustion, and psychological overload caused by long-term exposure to traumatic events and resource limitations.

The paper emphasizes the importance of integrating psychological support programs, organizational resilience strategies, and value-oriented approaches into healthcare management systems. The anticipated outcomes of the study include recommendations for strengthening psychological sustainability among healthcare workers and promoting human-centered approaches to crisis response in healthcare institutions and public service systems.

## 14. Family traditions: succession of professions

**Author:** Natalia Bykovets

**Affiliation:** Danube Institute of National University «Odessa Maritime Academy»

**Country:** Ukraine

Family values have always been the foundation of society. Preserving family traditions helps create strong bonds between generations and provides stability and support within the family. In today's world, where individualism and material values are increasingly emphasized, traditional family principles help maintain emotional connections among family members and contribute to children's psychological resilience. Family traditions are a way to pass on values and create memories. The hereditary nature of the seafaring profession is a unique phenomenon in which a love for the sea, maritime discipline, devotion to family and family ties, knowledge, and traditions are passed down from generation to generation. Children learn by following their parents' example. Therefore, it is important that parents' actions align with the values they wish to pass on to their children. In today's world, some family traditions may change or adapt to a new rhythm of life. That is why the main argument is the importance of preserving family traditions while adapting them to modern realities.

## 15. Expectations, Motivation, and Military Resilience: Psychological Determinants of Service Retention in Ukraine

**Author:** Nina Brazhko

**Affiliation:** University of Customs and Finance

**Country:** Ukraine

The main goal of this abstract is to explore «What creates the conditions for a strong army through psychological well-being?». My interest in this topic is shaped in part by my experience as the daughter of an active-duty servicemember. Over the course of the war in Ukraine, the issue of unauthorized absence has become increasingly visible, raising important questions about the psychological and organizational factors that influence service retention. Unlike external threats, these challenges can weaken military effectiveness from within, affecting morale, cohesion, and long-term resilience. By understanding the root causes of this problem, we can better identify effective ways to address it. Recent research indicates that the primary drivers of unauthorized absence

are closely connected to psychological well-being and institutional conditions. Among surveyed service members, 54% identified the lack of clear service terms and rotations as a key factor, 46% cited leadership that did not adequately protect subordinates, and 44% reported exhaustion and the lack of opportunities for recovery. Notably, all three factors are associated with uncertainty, loss of trust, and psychological strain, suggesting that retention may depend as much on organizational resilience as on individual motivation. While the first factor—the absence of clearly defined service terms and rotation systems—is primarily dependent on systemic military reform, the latter two factors can be addressed at the level of leadership and unit management. In particular, it is crucial to strengthen trust within the military system by ensuring that service members clearly understand the nature of risks involved, while also having confidence that, in the event of injury or psychological strain, they will receive adequate and timely support. Improving communication between command and personnel, as well as reinforcing medical and psychological care structures, may help reduce perceptions of abandonment and uncertainty and, in turn, contribute to higher retention and resilience. If service members perceive their role as actively contributing to the protection of their country within a structured and supportive system, their motivation and engagement may improve. Such a shift in perception can strengthen psychological resilience, create stability, and foster a stronger locus of control. In turn, this may enhance military readiness and the armed forces' ability to respond effectively to external threats.

## 16. Educational Program for Training Specialists in Supporting War Veterans as a Tool for Implementing State Veteran Policy

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This research presents the goal, objectives, and content of the educational program for training specialists in supporting war veterans and demobilized persons in the field of advanced training. The relevance of training such specialists stems from the need for effective implementation of state veteran policy amid the growing number of veterans, military personnel, and their family members who need comprehensive social, psychological, legal, and reintegration support. An important task of the modern system of professional training is the formation of human resources capable of providing high-

quality support to the above-mentioned categories of the population at the level of territorial communities and promoting their successful adaptation to peaceful life. The goal of the program is to develop the professional competencies of specialists in organizing and implementing social, informational, advisory, and reintegration support for war veterans, demobilized persons, military personnel, and their family members, in accordance with the requirements of the professional standard and the priorities of state veteran policy.

The program was developed on the basis of the Standard Educational Program for Advanced Training in the field of "Organization of the Work of a Specialist in Supporting War Veterans and Demobilized Persons", approved by the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine, and adapted to the capabilities and resources of the higher education institution. Its content covers issues of social and legal protection, case management, psychosocial support, professional documentation, interagency interaction, and adaptation of persons with relevant statuses to life in the community. A feature of the program is the interdisciplinary composition of teachers, which involves scientific and pedagogical workers from various departments, competent in social work, law, psychological support, medical and biological aspects of health, rehabilitation, adaptive sports, and public administration.

This provides a comprehensive approach to training students and a combination of theoretical knowledge with practical experience.

## 17. Strategies for Preventing Cyber Threats in the Public Sector

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The rapid expansion of digital technologies has fundamentally transformed public institutions, enhancing the efficiency, accessibility, and quality of government services for citizens. However, it has simultaneously increased the vulnerability of government organizations to cyber threats. In recent years, cyberattacks targeting public institutions have become more frequent, sophisticated, and disruptive, affecting critical infrastructure, public administration systems, healthcare services, and law enforcement agencies (ENISA, 2024).

Preventing cyber threats in the public sector requires a comprehensive approach that extends the deployment of advanced technological solutions. Although modern instruments such as artificial intelligence-based monitoring systems, Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platforms, Zero Trust Architecture, and multi-factor authentication contribute significantly to threat detection and risk mitigation, technological capabilities alone cannot guarantee cybersecurity. Effective prevention depends equally on institutional preparedness, regulatory compliance, organizational culture, and human awareness. Studies indicate that human error remains one of the leading causes of cybersecurity incidents, highlighting the importance of continuous training and the development of cyber-aware work environments (CISA, 2024).

Furthermore, the increasing complexity of cyber threats necessitates stronger collaboration among public institutions, private organizations, and international partners. Information sharing, cyber threat intelligence, and coordinated incident response mechanisms have become essential tools for anticipating and mitigating emerging risks. (NIST, 2024).

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## 18. Invisible Childhoods A Qualitative Study of Domestic Workers' Children and Maternal Awareness of Child Protection in an Affluent Greater Noida Society

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This study relates to civil society development and community partnerships because the children of domestic workers are a vulnerable group that neither the government nor employers are currently protecting. The poor awareness of child protection found among these mothers shows a clear gap that civil society NGOs, community groups, and volunteers is well placed to fill. It also points to the need for partnerships within the community itself, bringing together residents, employers, the workers, and volunteers to build child-protection awareness from the ground up.

# Abstracts Received by Email

*These abstracts reached the Organizing Committee by email and are printed as received.*

## 19. Philosophical Foundations of the Scientific and Technological Component of Contemporary Environmental Safety

**Authors:** Prof. Liubov Yurchenko, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences (Department of Social and Humanities, National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine), and Prof. Svitlana Arkhypova, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences (Department of Social Security, Cherkasy State Technological University)

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As a result of evolution and continuous development, humanity has become the most powerful enhancer and accelerator not only of technological but also of natural processes, serving as the principal transformer of the latter. It is now humanity that determines the nature of the relationship between the scientific and technological sphere and environmental safety.

The study examines natural resource potentials that influence the formation of competitive strategies for Ukraine's integration into the global ecosystem. Particular attention is paid to the contradictions arising between the natural environment, the richness of its resources, and the socio-political conditions as well as the strategic geographical position of Ukraine. These factors simultaneously create opportunities and pose challenges for environmental safety. Researchers often overlook the fact that human beings themselves have entered the sphere of technological objects and thus direct their skills and ingenuity toward themselves, continuously producing inventors, manufacturers, and consumers of virtually everything. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze and investigate the impact of scientific and technological achievements on human beings as entities belonging simultaneously to both the biosphere and the technological world, and to examine their influence on the overall formation of environmental safety in society.

Today, it is possible to state that Ukraine is experiencing a profound environmental crisis, which has led to a rapid decline in environmental safety during wartime. The

environment is not a silent victim of war. Scientific communities report concrete evidence of the destruction of natural resources and environmental wealth. A significant proportion of protected areas has suffered damage as a result of military operations. Continuous shelling and explosions disrupt geological and hydrological properties, lead to the destruction of flora and fauna, devastate ecosystems, contaminate soils, and cause the loss of biodiversity.

Biospheric synergetic systems are characterized by their fundamental openness and the irreversibility of their processes. Human interaction with such systems occurs in a way that human action itself is not something external but rather becomes integrated into the system, continuously transforming the field of its possible states. Human beings no longer merely confront an object as something external; instead, they become an integral component of the system they are altering. In the course of their activities, people are repeatedly faced with the problem of making irreversible choices regarding patterns of behavior within the biosphere, in accordance with the level of their environmental culture and ecological awareness.

## 20. Evacuation of People from Buildings during a Fire

**Author:** Yuliia Fedoryshyna, Adjunct of the Doctoral (Postgraduate) Program (Scientific Supervisor: Prof. Liubov Yurchenko, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences)

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In the current conditions of war, as well as during the future post-war reconstruction of Ukraine's infrastructure, it is important to ensure the integration of fire safety requirements with the principles of universal design. This corresponds to the strategic directions of state policy in the fields of safety, social inclusion, and accessibility.

In design practice, generalized approaches are often applied that do not fully take into account the diversity of human capabilities. In this context, particular importance should be given to addressing the needs of persons with reduced mobility. Under real conditions, evacuation is a complex socio-technical process that combines the spatial characteristics of a building, the organizational measures implemented by facility management, and the individual responses of occupants. The multifactorial nature of this process necessitates the improvement of existing methods for calculating

evacuation time. The regulatory framework establishes the basic requirements for the width of evacuation exits, the length of evacuation routes, and their capacity. However, when elderly people, persons with disabilities, or injured individuals are present in a building, the actual movement speed may differ significantly from average indicators.

Therefore, it is advisable to introduce additional coefficients into calculation formulas to account for the proportion of persons with reduced mobility among the total number of visitors or employees within a building. Such an approach is consistent with the general principles of risk management in the field of civil protection. An important aspect of safe evacuation is also the psychological factor. Experience gained from emergency situations demonstrates that under stressful conditions, human behavior may differ from predicted patterns, thereby affecting the overall evacuation time. Consequently, calculation methods should incorporate an appropriate safety margin.

Improving the methodology for evacuation time assessment makes it possible to consider it not merely as an engineering calculation but also as a tool for the strategic planning of facility safety. Such an approach contributes to the development of a comprehensive system for population protection in accordance with current legislative requirements. Thus, improving the calculation method for assessing evacuation time while taking into account persons with reduced mobility is an important scientific and practical task. Its implementation will enhance the safety level of buildings and structures and contribute to the preservation of human life during emergency situations.

## 21. Coping Strategies in Sport and Their Transfer to the Professional Activity of Rescuers

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Physical training is one of the key components of rescuers' professional preparation, ensuring readiness to perform tasks in extreme conditions. At the same time, a considerable number of rescuers combine physical training with sports participation, which creates a specific context for the development of professionally important psychological and behavioral qualities. A fundamental difference between sport and routine physical training is the presence of a competitive component, which significantly increases psychological demands placed on an individual. Competition creates

conditions of uncertainty, responsibility for outcomes, and heightened emotional tension, thereby increasing requirements for both physical and psychological preparedness.

Sports activity serves as an effective environment for developing adaptive psychological resources. It involves goal setting, overcoming obstacles, performing under fatigue, maintaining motivation, interacting within a team, and regulating psychological states in stressful situations. These factors contribute to the formation of stable coping strategies, reinforced through repeated practice under conditions of high physical and psychological demands. The structural similarity between competitive situations and emergency response conditions makes sport-derived coping strategies a valuable resource for rescuers. Cognitive reappraisal may facilitate the perception of an emergency situation as a problem to be solved rather than a threat. Goal decomposition helps structure actions under uncertainty. Breathing regulation supports emotional control and decision-making under pressure. Positive self-talk maintains motivation in critical moments. Team cohesion developed in sport may improve coordination during rescue operations.

However, sports experience alone is not sufficient. The conscious transfer of acquired behavioral patterns to professional activity is essential. A rescuer who understands which strategies were effective in competitive situations can deliberately apply them in operational settings. Therefore, reflection on sports experience should be considered an important component of psychological readiness. Thus, sports activity should be regarded not only as physical training but also as an important environment for forming coping strategies and psychological resources that may enhance rescuers' resilience and effectiveness in professional activity.

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These links were shared by participants on the submission form so colleagues can continue the conversation.

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# Acknowledgements

Heartfelt thanks to every presenter, keynote speaker and participant, to Thompson Rivers University for hosting, and to the partner organizations that made this first conference possible: Project Resilience 911, DROKACADEMY, the CCC Research Center at Thompson Rivers University, Odesa National Maritime University, the Danube Institute of the National University “Odesa Maritime Academy”, and Cherkasy State Technological University.